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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/286,480	04/05/1999	YOSUKE SUZUKI	450100-4842	5049

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EXAMINER
JOSEPH, THOMAS J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2174	

DATE MAILED: 08/14/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/286,480	SUZUKI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Thomas J Joseph	2174	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *11 June 2002 and 26 June 2002* .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-13* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-13* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1 – 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hsu (US 6,395,058) and Linden (US 6,360,254).

Claim 1 is rejected. The Applicant cites, "a character-information detecting means for detecting character information recorded in an information control area of said recording medium and reproduced by said playback means" in claim 1. Hsu teaches storing greeting information that can be reproduced by a play back means (col. 3, lines 12 – 27). The technology taught by Hsu is a type of character information detecting means for detecting character information recorded in an information control area of said recording medium and reproduced by said playback means. The web address, written in character form, is recorded in an information control area of a recording medium. This memory area on which this web address is stored is a recording medium. The web page, which it addresses, is a playback means associated with the address. Hsu is interpreted as suggesting, teaching, or disclosing, "a character-information detecting means for detecting character information recorded in an information control area of said recording medium and reproduced by said playback

means" as cited by the Applicant. Hsu teaches a "character-string" in the form of "character-string searching means for searching character information detected by said character-information detecting means for a string of characters representing address information," as cited by claim 1. The web address box taught by Hsu demonstrates character string searching. The box also detects addresses. If the user enters a string that does not represent a valid address, an error would be displayed on the computer display. Hsu teaches, "an address-information generating means for generating address information means," as cited by claim 1. The web page displayed in figure 3 demonstrates address-information generating means for generating address information. Once the address is entered into the address input box, a searching means is activated. Hsu teaches "an apparatus for processing a playback signal," as cited by claim 1. The magnetic disk drive and the VCR technology coupled with readable medium taught by Hsu (col. 4, lines 15 – 35) requires a software and hardware forming apparatus that handles some type of playback signal being disseminated from readable medium. Hsu suggests or teaches such a need by providing play back hardware (col. 4, lines 15 – 35). Information including programs and character information associated with said programs is the text button for accessing texts associated with audio data taught by Hsu: The information associated with this audio source can be considered originating from a "remote source". Since the claim language fails to define the remoteness of the said "remote source", this said "remote source" could be any subcomponent within the system distinct from the actual input or output

device accessible to the user. Further, a reference to the Internet inherently teaches accessing a remote data source.

Hsu fails to teach a means for searching said character information for a string of characters representing address information pertaining to one of either a URL used to obtain program information associated with said programs and electronic mail address. Linden teaches storing information for a string of characters representing address information pertaining to either a URL used to obtain program information associated with said programs or an electronic mail address (fig. 6, #74). Further storing of the URL inside an email inherently teaches searching and detecting character information for a string of character. When the user selects the URL, a search of the Internet takes place that involves the matching of the character data listed with character based URLs available on the Internet. It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the storing and accessing of a URL taught by Linden with the multimedia system taught by Hsu. Doing so makes available universal Internet protocols to users of multimedia technologies.

Claim 2 is rejected. Hsu fails to teach an address box for displaying a human readable address. Linden teaches an address box for displaying a human readable address (fig. 5). This address is "a display means for displaying said character information" as cited by the Applicant. Linden demonstrates the display of "a character based address along with other character based information" as cited by the Applicant. The character-based information located outside the address box is associated with the web page. It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention to combine the address box for displaying a human readable address taught by Linden with the multimedia system disclosed by Hsu. Doing so is a widely accepted tool for requesting data from a server.

Claim 3 is rejected. Linden teaches the display of a net address (fig. 6, #74). If the user attempts to request data from a false address, the system will output an error message. This is widely accepted practice in the use of browser technology. Linden inherently suggest, teach, or disclose an apparatus wherein said "display control means displays information indicating whether or not character information recorded in said recording medium includes address information on said display means" as cited by the Applicant. The displayed address in the said figure is recorded on a recording medium. Main memory is a type of recording medium. Further, the email displayed by Linden is stored on some type of rotatable media such as a magnetic disk or CD.

Claim 4 is rejected. Hsu fails to teach the display of various buttons that include icons. Linden teaches the display of various buttons that include icons (fig. 5). The use of these icons at least suggest, teach, or disclose a "display means by said display control means to indicate whether or not character information recorded in said recording medium includes address information is an icon" as cited by the Applicant in claim 4. These icons include an alphanumeric character. Therefore they are considered address information in the form of an icon. It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the various buttons that include icons taught by Linden with the multimedia system disclosed by

Hsu. Doing so is a widely accepted tool for requesting data from a server that is understandable to the layperson.

Claim 5 is rejected. The icons taught by Linden are used for opening other web pages. These web pages have their own code, which equates as a software program. Further, the web address box (fig. 5) is used for activating an operation for activating various web addresses. These addresses are a means for "activating other software associated with said address information displayed on said display means," as cited by the Applicant in claim 5.

Claim 6 is rejected. Hsu and Linden teach the rationale for a playback signal in rejected claim 1. The address data taught by Linden (fig. 6, #75) requires the use of software. All software requires the "memory means for storing character information reproduced from a recording medium" as cited by the Applicant in claim 6. The web address taught by Linden (fig. 6, #74) uses a "search means for searching said character information stored in said memory means for a string of characters representing address information" as cited by the Applicant in claims 6. This operation takes place during every Internet search and during every request for a web page from the Internet. Hsu and Linden teach the rationale for displaying "control means for displaying information indicating whether or not said address information is included in said character information in accordance with a search result output by said search means on a display means along with said character information," as cited by the applicant in claim 6 in rejected claim 1.

Claim 7 is rejected. Hsu and Linden teach the rationale of claim 7 in rejected claim 4.

Claim 8 is rejected. Hsu and Linden teach the rationale of claim 8 in rejected claim 5.

Claim 9 is rejected. Hsu and Linden teach the rationale of claim 9 in rejected claim 1.

Claim 10 is rejected. Hsu and Linden teach the rationale of claim 10 in rejected claim 6.

Claim 11 is rejected. Hsu and Linden teach the rationale of claim 11 in rejected claim 4.

Claim 12 is rejected. Linden teaches a method wherein said address information is included in said character information, said address information is displayed on said display means along with said character information in a format different from a format of said character information (fig. 6, #74).

Claim 13 is rejected. Linden teaches having a step of activating predetermined application software in accordance with an input operation carried out for said information displayed on said display means to indicate whether or not said address information is included in said character information (fig. 6, #74).

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 6-6-2002 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The Applicant responded to 35 USC 112 and 35 USC 103 rejections of claims 1 – 13 by amending said claims 1 – 13. The Examiner determines that said

claims 1 – 13 as amended overcome the said 35 USC 112 rejections. Therefore, the said 35 USC 112 rejections have been withdrawn.

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-13 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thomas J Joseph whose telephone number is 703-305-3917. The examiner can normally be reached Mondays through Fridays from 7:30 am - 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid can be reached on 703-308-0640. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746-7239 for regular communications and 703-746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Kristine Kincaid
KRISTINE KINCAID
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

tjj
August 6, 2002